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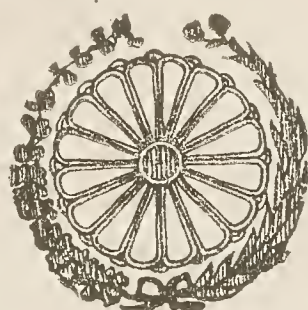
BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1904

NO. 104.

RUSSIA vs. JAPAN



Causes Leading Up to
the Present Condition
In the East—Charac-
teristics of the Rus-
sians and the Japs



MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN.



MAP OF KOREA AND VICINITY.

Korea strait, between Korea and Japan, is only 100 miles wide, and midway between the two countries are the well fortified Tsu islands, owned by Japan. This narrow strait, dominated by the forts and fleet of Japan, is Russia's avenue of communication between Vladivostok, on the north, and Port Arthur, the southern terminus of her Chinese Eastern railroad, which connects with the Transsiberian line. Fusan, a Japanese colony in Korea, is rapidly being connected by rail with Seoul through the efforts of the Japanese government. There is also a short line between Seoul and its seaport, Chemulpo. On the map the dotted lines represent the boundary between Korea and Manchuria and between Manchuria and Russia, the parallel lines uncompleted railroads and the checked lines railroads already built.

IN reviewing the present trouble between Japan and Russia and its probable outcome it is necessary to consider the motive actuating each of the parties to the conflict. To Russia a war with Japan—or with any other country, for that matter—would mean territorial or other aggrandizement and nothing more. To Japan war with Russia means national existence almost, for Japan, right or wrong, has constituted herself the guardian of the east and wishes to appear before the world as the oriflamme in the modernization of the orient. She has a quarrel with Russia not only because she dislikes the czar's methods with reference to herself, but also because, if she should permit him to go on as he has begun in the east, Japan will be forced forever into the background. Thus it is that the mikado today has the sympathy of practically the entire civilized world. He is standing for the rights of other nations besides his own, whereas

Russia stands for the rights of but one nation—Russia.

A New Japan.

Not that Japan likes Russia. Far from it. Indeed, she has good cause to feel anything but friendly toward the "bear." She has never forgiven Russia for the contemptible part that country played in the settlement between China and Japan. When the Chino-Japanese war began, there was not one military man out of a hundred who did not think that China would project her hordes into Korea and literally sweep the timorous Japs into the sea. Those who called attention to the fact that Japan had succeeded in getting together the nucleus of a very respectable navy were met with the statement that China had been doing something along that line herself, and that even on the sea she was apt to demonstrate that numbers would count over the slight additional intelligence which it was conceded that Japan possessed. The

battle of the Yalu put to rout the supporters of the Chinese navy, and the fight at Port Arthur disposed of whatever consideration the Chinese army might previously have been entitled to. But, after all, it was not that China's prowess had been overestimated. Japan's simply had been underestimated. In short, it was the same old China which went to war, but a different, a very different, Japan.

Strong on Land and Sea.

When Japan, flushed with victory and anxious to emulate the example of the more liberal larger nations in her peace settlement, suggested terms which were so generous that China naturally would have been delighted to accept them, Russia coolly stepped in and practically told Japan that she should have nothing for her trouble. If she cared to take Formosa, all well and good, but the smallest piece of the Chinese mainland—never. Russia professed to be acting in the interest of the integrity of the Chinese empire, but she deceived no one.

Japan was mad. She was ready to fight and would have fought right there and then had it not been that at the head of her government there were men thoroughly equipped to hold their own in diplomacy with the best European masters of the "art of concealing facts." These men decided to bide their time, and ever since Japan has

been building ships, ships, ships, until today her navy, vessel for vessel, is the peer of any in the world. She has also paid a great deal of attention to her army, and, while she does not keep under arms a very large body of men, those which she has are soldiers in every sense of the word.

Russia's Duplicity.

Russia's disinterestedness was exposed when on the pretext of "pacifying" Manchuria she poured 200,000 men into that country in 1900 and then after the war of the allied nations against China contrived by every artifice known to diplomacy to hold on to Manchuria. She had her railroad connecting the Russian and Chinese capitals, and naturally she was anxious to hold on to the territory it traversed. Since then, while the local authorities have been Chinese, they are merely underlings of the Russian representatives, to whom everything must be reported.

Pressure, however, finally became so strong and the other nations so insistent for some expression of Russia's ultimate intentions concerning Manchuria that Russia about a year ago formally declared that she would get out Oct. 8, 1903. For that reason the recent announcement that she intended to remain in Manchuria practically permanently "in the interest of outside enterprises" (to say nothing of her own railroads and the coal which they need and which is found in abundance in the mines of Manchuria) came as a thunderclap from a clear sky to the few diplomatists who occasionally seriously regard the utterances of the czar's government. It was to be expected that this should be denounced as a canard, but it is pretty well understood that the statement was inspired and was issued as a feeler. If it was designed to produce results it disappointed no one, for England, Japan and the United States immediately asked what it all meant. Now Russia says that she will get out when she considers it safe to do so, but she also declared at the close of the Chinese war that she would "soon" evacuate Manchuria.

Japan knew full well that Russia would "consider it safe" to get out of Manchuria concurrently with the blowing of the horn by the angel Gabriel, and Russia knew that Japan knew it. The mikado then realized that the czar

had practically announced that it was Japan's move. He therefore notified Russia that as the time for the evacuation of Manchuria had passed it was but right, with Korea (Japan's special charge, which had already cost her one

war) right at the door of Manchuria, that the czar should let the world know his intentions with regard to the great Chinese province. Russia's only reply to this was to rush extra troops to her ports in the east and incidentally to foment small disturbances in Manchuria in order to demonstrate that it was not yet safe for her to leave. Meanwhile the mikado became insistent—so insistent, in fact, that the powers that be at St. Petersburg deemed it necessary to create a diversion. This "diversion" was characteristically Russian. Affecting to regard the Manchurian matter as a "res adjudicata," Russia began to encroach upon Korean territory. Just what steps she took in that direction the methods of diplomacy will not permit of our knowing for

some time, but it is certain that she sought to break down the predominating influence of Japan in the Hermit Kingdom. Indeed, she went much further than the proper regard for the rights of an ostensibly friendly nation should have permitted her to go. Naturally Japan wanted to know what she was about. Then began negotiations concerning Korea. Russia actually had the assurance to propose to Japan terms with reference to Korea, a country with which, so far as the facts are generally understood, she has as much right to interfere as the United States would have, the position of "watchdog of Korea" by common consent among the nations of the world having long since been accorded to Japan by reason of her proximity and later because of her having fairly won the distinction in her war with China. But the purpose of the Russian government had been accomplished, and Korea appeared to be the issue, while Manchuria was, at least temporarily, forgotten.

But, shrewd as are the czar's diplomats, the mikado has about him a few men, like Ito and Komura, who know a bit about diplomacy themselves. They had permitted the Russians to go on and on and on assuming that the Japs had forgotten that Manchuria is still on the map. They were merely biding their time. Therefore when the Russian statesmen, in response to one of their notes dealing with Korea and the "issue" there, received a communication from Tokyo bodily shifting the whole discussion back to Manchuria, whence it had originally begun and where it really belonged, there was but one thing to do—assume to ignore it. This they did, and this Japan refused to accept as being a warrantable position on the part of Russia. As Russia could not well afford to back down after having been checkmated in what she had regarded as a very clever bit of land grabbing, a clash then became inevitable.

When two nations spring at each other's throat, figuratively speaking, there are more things to be considered in speculating upon the probable outcome than mere numbers of men or ships. After all, it is the individual who brings success. American soldiers are regarded as being of more value in the field than the soldiers of any nation, and yet from the strictly technical standpoint they are probably the poorest soldiers in the world. Except for the handful of men who constitute the regular army, the United States has no troops ready to do field duty as it is understood in Germany and Russia and even in France. The conditions render that unnecessary. But, as has been demonstrated on several occasions, the American in six months is converted into the most valuable

military man the world has ever seen. That is because he is a thinking individual. Your well drilled man is all right so long as he has officers to lead him, but the moment the head disappears the army becomes a disorganized mob, not knowing what to do or how to do it. With the American the officer's principal duty is to let his men know what he wishes them to do. That is all that is necessary. The men find a way to do it, and the officers don't bother to inquire too closely into the methods which brought about the desired result.

Japan's Transformation.

But even the American soldier is in a measure put in the shade by the Jap, for the latter is full to bursting of enthusiasm born of his self assumed directorship of civilization in the east. Regarded as a nation, Japan is new; regarded as soldiers, the Japanese are so new that the paint hasn't yet worn off. But they have the right spirit, and they have demonstrated to the world that they are in earnest. A brief retrospect just here may serve to show the really wonderful strides made by the Japanese.

From the appearance of Perry and his fleet in Yeddo bay, July 8, 1853, may be said to date the awakening of Japan. Perry's mission was to overawe the Japanese into extending to American ships the privileges then enjoyed by the Dutch only. History does not say to what lengths he was prepared to go should his show of force prove insufficient, the fact being that the mere sight of the warships was enough to convince the shogun of the expediency of acceding to Perry's wishes. Accordingly, much against the desires of the mighty daimios, American trade was granted access to two ports. As might have been expected, the European powers were not slow to profit by the example, forcing similar concessions until, little by little, the shogun had surrendered the domestic trade of the country to the control of the treaty powers. Out of this state of affairs ultimately grew the revolution of 1868, in which several of the most influential among the daimios took charge of the person of the young mikado, Mutsuhito, declared their intention of restoring him to full power as the real ruler of Japan, made war on the shogun's troops and signally worsted them. Thus did the young emperor find himself placed on the throne of which his ancestors had been deprived centuries before.

Birth of a Nation.

The ultimate result of the rebellion was anything but pleasant even for those daimios who had participated in the restoration of the mikado. Gradually falling under the sway of cultivated and liberal minded statesmen the youthful Mutsuhito began to exercise his titular prerogatives in a way that was contrary to all Japanese traditions. For this change two men, who have since been prominently identified with Japanese politics, were largely responsible, these two being the Marquis Hirobumi Ito and Count Inouye, the former's lifelong friend and political coadjutor. Chiefly as a result of their efforts the policy of cultivating the foreigner sprang into being, and it was also in no small measure owing to them that the mikado announced his intention of providing the country with an up to date western parliament. Then it was that the daimios surprised themselves and the world by taking a step which insured the solidarity of the empire and its future high position among the nations of the world. Voluntarily they agreed to surrender all the privileges hallowed in their eyes by centuries of custom and at the same time promised to do their utmost to further the interests of a united Japan.

A Factor In the Far East.

In this act can be discerned what has since been widely recognized as one of the most distinguishing traits of this most remarkable people—the readiness to yield life itself if by the death of the individual good will accrue to the commonwealth. But self sacrifice alone cannot account for the progress Japan has made, nor, for that matter, can the faculty for imitation which the Japanese possess to so great a degree. Their adaptability to western civilization, their willingness to accept the novel in the place of the customary, their amenability to discipline, all of which have become proverbial in speaking of Japan—in a word, their liberality is due to their innate quickness in the direction of mental initiative.

It was the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-95 that first aroused the civilized world to a lively interest in the doings of the Land of the Rising Sun. Nearly everybody predicted when the war began that the aggressive little bantam would speedily be crushed by the sheer weight of the unwieldy old rooster, but few took into account the fact that a nation that has just come into its own is much more likely to be able to take care of itself than are a people decaying under the obsolete rule of an effete dynasty.

Not only are the Japanese soldiers brave and well disciplined, but they are also blessed with great agility and a physical strength that one would not expect in such nites of humanity.

Their strength, as may be imagined, was time and again tested during that trying march in the summer of 1900. Their agility was at all times in evidence, but perhaps never more so than during the storming of Tientsin.

Quiet, orderly, polite, earnest—such are some more of the qualities of these same tiny warriors who never fail to salute the officers of every nation, endure without murmur all that military life entails, accept thankfully their stipend of \$1.50 a month and can live and thrive on a diet in which rice is the prevailing staple, and little enough of that. Yet the Japanese soldier does not retrograde into a mere fighting machine. He knows how to think, he knows how to act as occasion demands. In the individual, as in the race, is found that faculty which works so largely for the greatness of a nation—the faculty of mental initiative.

The Russian Army.

And now for a glance at the other side of the picture. It would be futile to contend that the Russian army is not one of the most powerful war engines the world has ever seen. Equally absurd would it be to hesitate to admit that the Russian soldier, from the old world hypertechanical standpoint, is not one of the best that military science is capable of producing.

Russia has the greatest army on earth. It consists of over 1,000,000 men in times of peace, which may easily be increased to 4,000,000 in the event of war. The magnitude of the czar's military establishment may be realized if one considers the fact that the Russian army even on a peace footing contains more officers alone than the American army has of both officers and men.

On a peace footing, as at present constituted, the armies of the czar are made up of about 62 per cent infantry, 12 per cent cavalry, 14 per cent artillery, 3 per cent engineers, 3 per cent commissariat and departmental troops and 6 per cent Cossacks. These proportions give but little idea, however, of the relative importance of the various arms of the service. While by no means the largest numerically, the most conspicuous and effective portion of the army is the cavalry, together with the kindred though irregular

body of troops known as the Cossacks.

In fact, Russia places chief reliance on her war horses. Of these there are 4,000,000 in the empire that have had actual training in the army and that can be requisitioned in case of emergency for cavalry duty.

A Mighty War Engine.

And the horsemen! They have no equal in the world, these wild riders of Russia. It is probably due to the great plains and the vast distances to be traversed that the Muscovites are veritably reared in the saddle. Certainly there are no other people who so love the horse, who so cultivate him and who have such mastery over him. As a result the Slavic empire has almost half of the horses of the world. As another result the men ride like cowboys.

Every year a million men become eligible to enter the Russian army. As only about 300,000 are required, over two-thirds of the available must be exempted or excused. Every district has its recruiting board and makes up its quota for the various arms of the service. The soldier in the ranks receives only about \$4 per year, is sometimes whipped to death, must give unquestioning obedience and is inured to a life of privations and hardships such as are known in scarcely any other army in the world. This, however, is not felt so much by the Slav as it would be by other races, for he has been used to these things from his youth up. The mass of the soldiery is

composed of the peasant or former serf class, the members of which are illiterate, unambitious, stolid, slavish, but withal hardy, courageous and singularly devoted. In fact, no nation on earth has the solidarity that marks Russia. With all its divergent elements, it is still the most completely knit together of any empire now in existence. The Muscovite is taught the submergence of self. Obedience is the prime virtue. It is drilled into the citizen that he exists only for the czar.

Muscovite Peculiarities.

The Russian is gregarious in a marked degree. The communal life has existed in his villages from time immemorial. This sort of rough, elemental altruism is carried into the army and is in fact its distinctive spirit. It marks the Muscovite soldier as peculiar. It gives him a certain stolid bravery which was recognized in the famous remark of Napoleon that "It is not enough to kill a Russian soldier; you must also push him over."

This habit of personal effacement, of blind obedience, of almost slavishness, is shown nowhere more plainly than in the manner of the private soldier in addressing an officer. He stands rigidly at "attention" with his hand at his cap throughout the entire conversation. He never presumes to answer a question with a direct "yes" or "no," but with a qualified "quite so" or "not exactly so." He invariably uses the title of "your excellency" or "your illustriousness" or "your nobility" or even "your high nobility."

Russia, the Undefeated.

The diet of the Muscovite when in the field is simplicity itself. It is largely vegetarian. Cabbage soup, potatoes, peas, beans, macaroni and various kinds of porridges are the staple foods. These, with the black rye bread and occasionally a small amount of meat, make up the army fare. Yet, like the Roman soldier, who also lived on a vegetable diet, these men can endure hardships such as the ordinary civilian can scarcely conceive. The "moving kitchen" is one feature of the Russian camp that is unique and that is being copied by other European armies. It is what its name implies, a

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veritable kitchen on wheels that accompanies the army on all its marches, as indispensable as its camp equipages, its artillery and its ammunition—in fact, it supplies the ammunition for the human war machines, furnishing dynamic force that when released in time of battle is hurled against the enemy with terrific effect.

Russia has never been defeated, if the rather inconclusive Crimean war be excepted. Steadily, resistlessly, she has spread her dominion over Finland, over Poland, over Turkey, over Manchuria. Even the matchless genius of a Napoleon was unequal to the task of penetrating this human mass. No nation of either ancient or modern times has ever been so unified, so organic.

In the matter of navies there is little to choose between Russia and Japan. Russia has more ships, but many of them are locked up in the Black sea, and many more of them dare not leave the Baltic.

Zeb White's Tale

The Old Possum Hunter Tells of an After-the-War Scrimmage.

I HAD been up the side of the Cumberland mountains with the old possum hunter of Tennessee to look at a cave wherein a number of people had hidden during the war, and as we lighted our pipes and sat down for a rest he said:

"Things was purty bad around yere durin' the wah, as yo' may reckon, bein' part of us was Union and part Confed, and some folks thought peace would never come ag'in. Fur a year arter the wah it was almost as bad. The soldiers from each side come home, and whenever they met thar was a row. Some of 'em didn't do no work 'tall, but spent all their time



"THEY CUM TOGETHER AT THE CROSSROADS."

fussin' around. I used to git a bit cantankerous now and then, but the ole woman was allus at hand to say:

"Now, Zeb, yo' settle down and sing small. It ain't no use to git excited over any sich tootin'."

"I'd bin home three months, mebbe, when a feller named Peters moved in above the crossroads and a feller named Hopkins moved in below. Both war strangers to each other and to the rest of us. Peters gin out that he was Union and fit with Grant, and Hopkins gin out that he was Confed and fit with Lee, and both was powerful on the brag. One day they cum together at the crossroads, stopped and walked around and looked at each other for a spell, just as yo' hev seen two strange dawgs do. Then Peters, he sez:

"That ar' General Grant ar' a kuss to fight, and I don't keer who knows it."

"Mebbe he ar'," sez Hopkins, but I knows of a better man and a better fighter, and his name ar' General Lee." "General Lee? General Lee? Seems like I've heard the name befo'. Did he fout in this wah which was just ended up?"

"He did. He ar' the man who licked everythin' on legs till he got tired and lost his eyeglasses and couldn't see to fit no mo'. Any critter as sez thar was a better fighter than General Lee has got to take it back or wallop me."

"Shoo! Better go home befo' I chaw yo' up."

"Shoo! I'm right yere to be chawed."

"That was the beginnin'," explained Zeb. "Thar was a dozen of us thar, and we kept 'em apart, but they agreed to cum back next day and hev it out. The news spread around and went fo'th, and next arternoon I reckon thar was 200 men at the crossroads. Everybody said it would be an awful fout—the awfulest fout ever seen between two men in this yere state of Tennessee. Both men was thar on time. They had rifles and revolvers and knives, and nobody was to step in to prevent a fout. When they cum together, Peters he steps up and sez:

"Mebbe the presence of death has sorter changed yo'r mind and yo' want to apologize for them 'ere words about General Grant?"

"Never!" yells Hopkins, as he flings down his hat with a whoop. "General Lee was the best man, and I've got blood to shed in the provin' of it! How will yo' fout?"

"If it's jest the same to yo', I'll take knives, 'cause then I can slice yo' up a slice at a time."

"I'm yere to be sliced, and knives it is. I'll cut yo' to shoestrings in about five minutes."

"Them men looked so fierce and determined," said Zeb, "that I felt my ha'r curl up and was a good mind to go home. They put aside their rifles and pistols, peeled off most of their clothes, and the way they chanked their teeth and foamed at the mouth was awful to see. Bimeby all was ready, and then Peters hoots a terrible hoot and sez:

"Feller critters, I've got a heart in me and kin feel fur the widder and the fatherless, but yo' must take back them insults to General Grant or die." "General Lee is my man forever!" shouts Hopkins. "He could out-fit, out-jump and out-holler anythin' on feet! I'm sorry fur yo're pore wife, but I can't mind her tears."

"They talked that way fur a long time," said Zeb, "but bimeby we got 'em into the ring and facin' each other with knives. We reckoned to see blood flow right away, but it didn't. They just walked around each other, pale as death, and their knees givin' out, and not a blow was struck. When they was tired of walkin' Peters he squar's off and sez:

"Did yo' say it was this yere last wah which that yere critter of yo'rs fit into?"

"I did," sez Hopkins. "Mebbe yo' remembers Second Bull Run, Antietam,

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Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and so on? I was right thar, and so was General Lee, and we killed so many of yo' critters that we never did git time to bury 'em or brag over it.

"Whoop! Whoop-ee! Yo' hev only five minits to live. I was in them fouts myself, and I didn't see a dead man on our side. I was standin' right by the side of General Grant when yo' critter of a General Lee began to run."

"Shoo—whoop!"

"Whoop—shoo!"

"There was a great deal of blowing around before they got to business," I said to the old possum hunter as he smiled and chuckled over the remembrance.

"They never got to business," he answered. "We gin 'em an hour to git to work, but they spent it in blow and brag and walkin' around. We see they was afraid and hooted 'em, but they wouldn't close in. Sum of the crowd went away and others hung on, and them two awful fighters sot down without sayin' a word. Then Peters begins to git red in the face and to sharpen his knife on his bootleg, and bimeby he yells out:

"I know that the widder will mourn and the fatherless will weep, but shuck my hide if I kin stand this yere any longer. I've got to hev the blood of the critter what sez General Grant wasn't boss of the roost."

"General Grant? General Grant?" sez Hopkins as he scratches his head and looks far away. "Would yo' mind spellin' the critter's name fur me so that I won't mix him up with Corporal Smith and Sergeant Jones?"

"It's been spelled with cannon balls and grapeshot."

"Shoo! Don't yo' sass me."

"Shoo! I was goin' to let up on yo', but now yo' must die."

"And that's the way they blowed and bluffed and bragged all that long afternoon," said Zeb, "and when night cum they was still at it. All the crowd but three or fo' went away mad and disgusted, but we hung on to see the end. It cum about 9 o'clock, when Hopkins suddenly jumps up with a whoop and yells:

"I'll gin yo' jest one mo' chance, Jim Peters. Do yo' deny that yo' ever heard of General Lee?"

"Why, no. Since this yere awful fout begun I've remembered that thar was sich a critter. Yes, I'm suah thar was. Reckon yo' must hev heard of General Grant?"

"Fur shure. He was a fighter."

"So was yo'r General Lee."

"They was both awful fighters," says Hopkins in a soft voice. "They fout and fit till they could fit no mo'. Say, Jim."

"Wall, Tom?"

"They was fighters, and we is fighters, and let's shake hands and take a drink."

"And was that the end?" I asked of Zeb.

"Purty nigh," he grimly replied. "The real end was that they took a drink and never invited any of us to wet up."

M. QUAD.

The Homemade Waist.

WHEN Gladys makes herself a waist She gets a pattern out, Selects the cloth with well known taste And turns it round about. Then, with a firm, determined air,

She fits her mouth to the press; On one foot sits square in her chair, And so the work begins. (But when she gets about half through She asks, "Do you think it will do?")

When Gladys makes herself a waist I have to find a seat Off in a corner. There I'm placed To watch the fearsome feat. The tables, chairs, the floors and beds Are used when Gladys sews. She leaves a trail of basting threads Through every room she goes. (Yet when she's through she is afraid The waist will show that it's "home made.")

When Gladys makes herself a waist And puts it on, she seems To be in royal robes encased— A symphony of dreams. I feast awhile upon her charms And praise her work of art, Then take the new waist in my arms And press it to my heart! (And stick myself, without a doubt, Upon the pins not taken out!) —Jack Appleton in Lippincott's Magazine.

He Was Too Old.



Book Agent—Now, sir, can I sell you an encyclopedia?
Old John—No; I don't think so. I'm too old to ride now.

Not His Own Boss.

"It's ridiculous for a young man to get married as soon as he comes of age," said the elderly bachelor.

"Think so, do you?" said Henpeck languidly.

"Of course. Why, he's scarcely old enough to be his own boss."

"Well, he isn't if he gets married."—Baltimore News.

Leap Year Advantage.

Harold—So the leap year girl proposed and you accepted her? Did she ask if you had any objection to her mother living with you?

Jack—Oh, no! As she proposed I asked if she had any objection to my father living with us.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Dangerous Woman.

She—Mrs. Sparker has done nothing lately but run down her neighbors.

He—I had no idea she was such a gossip.

She—Who said anything about gossip? She is learning to drive her new motor car.—Town Topics.

Hard Pulling.

Henderson—Didn't one of your sons go through college?

Anderson—Oh, yes. He's a dentist now.

Henderson—How is he getting along?
Anderson—Only making a hand to mouth living.—Collier's.

The Only Trouble.

"Miss Passay hasn't any beau at all, has she?"

"No; her past discourages suitors."

"Why, there's nothing the matter with her past, is there?"

"Nothing, except that it's too long."—Philadelphia Ledger.

As Defined.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a confidence man?

Pa—A confidence man, my son, is a man who separates other people from their money and confidence simultaneously.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Fruit Enough to Go Round.

"Jimmy, did you get only three apples for a nickel?"

"Yes, pa, but that'll be enough if ma don't want any an' you on'y want one."

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

What, Already?



She—What did papa say?

He—He said you were hardly old enough to think of marriage.

She—Humph! He's forgotten that I'm going on six.—New York American.

Chose the Lesser Evil.

Tess—That horrid Mr. Hanson insisted upon kissing me last night.

Jess—Why didn't you scream?

Tess—I didn't want to scare the poor fellow.—Philadelphia Press.

A BOY TRAMP

[Copyright, 1904, by C. B. Lewis.]

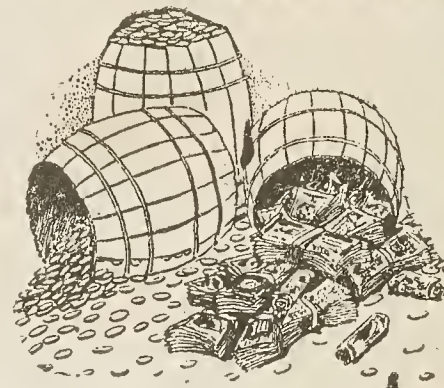
I had become a boy tramp through no fault of my own, and one afternoon as I rested 'neath the shade of a tree close to a farmhouse gate I saw a young man of about twenty leave the house by a bedroom window and make off, as if afraid of being observed. I did not know at the time that the family were away, and though his manner was furtive I did not suspect him of being a thief, but two hours later I was picked up on the highway and charged with having robbed the house.

They found nothing on me, of course, but I was taken to jail and held to await examination. This examination was delayed for a week, and during this time I got sight of the sheriff's son about the jail and at once spotted him as the person I had seen leave the farmhouse by the window. I was not only sure of his identity, but I at once denounced him to his father and mother, and for so doing was threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties. The wife and mother came to my cell that evening, however, and, after excusing the harsh words of the morning, she said:

"I am going to tell you something and ask you not to repeat it to any one. You are a poor and friendless boy, and they mean to find you guilty of this robbery. I do not believe you took the money, but others do. I am going to help you to escape from jail, and when you get out you must hurry right away and not be recaptured."

"But if I go they will surely say I am guilty," I protested.

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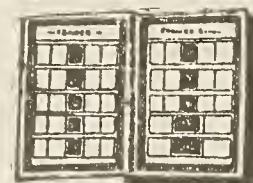
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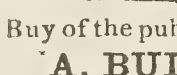


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"But that will be better than to be convicted. I am going to leave this chisel with you. Tonight you can dig through the brick walls at the end of the cells. If you dig from No. 4 you will come out in a storeroom which has a window looking out on a side street. Here is some money for you. If I were you I'd stay in the woods during the day and travel only at night, and keep south for the Ohio river."

She gave me ten silver half dollars and a big chisel and hurried away. Boy that I was, I suspected why she wanted to get rid of me. She had come to believe her son guilty; but, mother-like, she wanted to save him from punishment. I thought the matter over and then decided to go.

I was not locked in a cell at night, but had the range of the corridor, and after the turnkey had gone home for the night I began on the wall according to directions. It was only eight inches thick, and at the end of two hours I had a hole large enough to let me into the storeroom. This room was pretty well filled with old furniture, chests and boxes, but I could make out things pretty plainly. It was too early to go out on the street yet, as an occasional pedestrian was passing, and I therefore sat down to wait. I took a seat on a large dry goods box, and on top of it, with its open side to the wall, was a smaller one.

Whatever induced me to move this smaller box about I don't know, but move it I did, and a minute later I discovered the missing tin box with the stolen money in it. The box had been stolen from the farmhouse by the sheriff's son and brought here to be secreted until the hue and cry had passed. My first impulse was to take it out with me and hand it over to the loser, but fortunately I remembered that it had been charged against me that I had hidden the money before the constable had had time to arrest me.

I put it back where I found it and opened the window and got out, and an hour later I knocked at the farmer's door and told him my story. While Mr. Davis, the loser, was overjoyed to get his money back and believed with me that he had been robbed by the sheriff's son, he also wanted to spare the boy's parents the shame and disgrace that exposure would bring.

It was finally decided that I should return to the jail for the box, and then I was to remain hidden in the farmhouse until it was safe to go on. Later on, when the matter had died out somewhat, Mr. Davis was to clear my reputation by "discovering" his box in another hiding place. I was about to leave the house to carry out my part of the scheme when the sheriff and a deputy rode up. My escape from jail had been discovered by accident, and they had come in pursuit. The sheriff was so put out and indignant over my jail breaking that he seized me by the collar and was about to make use of his riding whip on my back when Mr. Davis called a halt and told him the whole story.

The idea that his son was a thief, although he knew him to be somewhat tough, almost paralyzed the officer. He at first charged me with lying and was impatient to prove his words, but my demeanor soon convinced him that I spoke only the truth. The four of us rode to town and the jail and entered the storeroom. The box of gold was where I had left it, and no one unconnected with the jail could have found opportunity to put it there. The sheriff at once went to arouse his son and demand an explanation, but the young man had got a hint of the business and fled.

As Mr. Davis had recovered his money and as the sheriff made a great mystery over the case nothing was ever

done about it. As no one appeared to prosecute me I was set at liberty after a few days, but it was given me very grudgingly. Not a single person except Mr. Davis came forward to speak a good word for me, and when the judge said I was at liberty to go he meanly added:

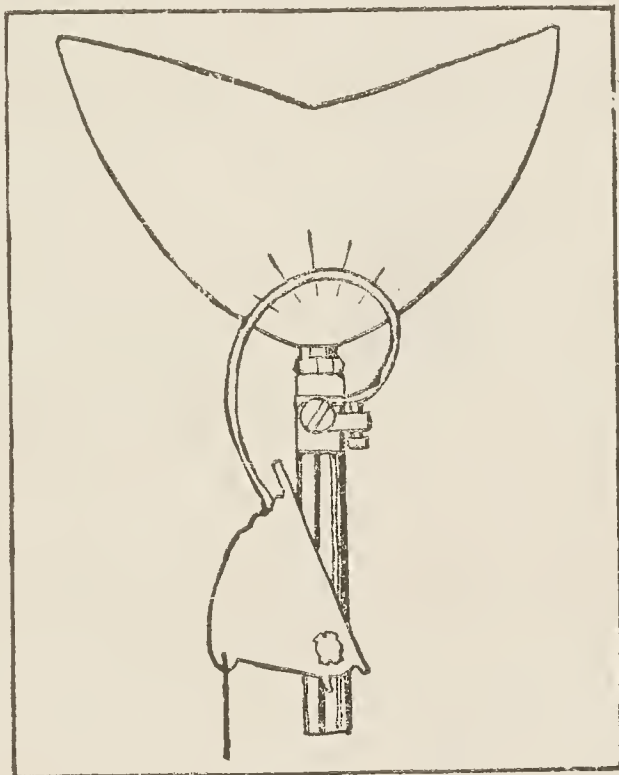
"And, young man, let this be a lesson to you to keep hands off property belonging to others." M. QUAD.

SAFETY GAS BURNER.

A Device For the Absentminded Who Blow Out the Light.

It seems to be the rule that, no matter how perfect an invention may seem to be when it is completed and put to practical use, it will at some time in the future need revising or perhaps will be discarded altogether for some other device which is either more economical or increases the limit of safety. Thus the old slotted gas burner answered its purpose for a time and is still used to no inconsiderable extent, but a more economical light can be obtained by limiting the flow and using the decreased quantity to incandescence the fragile mantle.

Then, too, the slotted burner was perfectly safe as long as the old style of meter was used, which registered the quantity of gas consumed, but with the



AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER.

introduction of the prepayment meter, where the flow stops when the quarter's worth of gas has been consumed, leaving the valves all open and ready to pour forth the deadly fumes when more money is inserted in the slot, there is a new problem for the inventor to solve. It has already been dealt with several times, and the idea here shown, for which we are indebted to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is but another method of cutting off the flow as soon as the flame is extinguished from any cause.

The curved spring extending in proximity to the flame bends downward and engages the segment member on the valve, preventing its movement as long as the heat keeps the spring expanded. As soon as the heat is withdrawn, however, this spring contracts and permits the segment to close the valve under the impulse of a smaller spring on the valve stem.

New Double Stars Discovered.

Professor Hussey of the Lick observatory of California, who for several weeks has been camping at Canoblas, near Orange, New South Wales, has discovered ten new double stars, which he regards as extremely important. Professor Hussey, who is visiting Australia in pursuance of the Lick observatory scheme to establish a chain of astronomical stations round the world has removed his camp to the Blue mountains for the purpose of making further observations and expresses himself as confident of making more discoveries.

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L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

The use of potato alcohol to furnish light, heat and motive power has been developed rapidly and to a very high degree in Germany. Germany produces about 55,000,000 tons of potatoes a year and uses for human food, stock food and starch only about 25,000,000 tons. The remainder is converted into alcohol and used as a power generator for both land and water motors and for cooking, heating and lighting. The alcohol vapor is burned like gas, in chandeliers and street lamps, and gives a very bright light. In districts distant from mines it is cheaper than coal.

Germless Pullman Cars.

The Pullman company has adopted a new standard sleeper which little resembles the ornate cars built a few years ago. The new standard is severely plain and is devoid of all scroll and grill work. The upholstery of the car has been reduced materially and all the angles possible have been taken from the car. Imported mohair has been adopted as a standard curtain, and the entire design of decoration and furnishing is planned with a view to minimizing the work of cleaning the car and preventing the lodgment of germs.

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"The reduction of letter postage between the United States and Europe from 5c to 2c will, it is expected, be put through early next year. Postmaster Gen. Payne says, 'We are also at work to secure at least a 6-day mail each week both ways with Europe. We now have 4-day sailings and are confident that by arrangement with the great lines we shall have 6-day mail service. The parcels post has been extended to 23 foreign countries.'"

No doubt such a reduction in foreign postal rates would be beneficial, in some cases, to philatelists, as long as the duty on foreign

stamps remains off, for, with a 2c letter rate, foreign dealers would be induced to advertise more liberally in American publications, in open competition with our own dealers, offering bargains, particularly in European stamps, which our own dealers would scarcely be able to duplicate. Those who have risked much money abroad, however, in answer to alluring advertisements of unreliable dealers and counterfeiters in various parts of Europe, have a sad tale to tell regarding their experiences. There are honest dealers abroad, whose patronage would honor any American philatelic publication, but there are also many dealers of the other sort. In this country, at the present time, there are conspicuously few stamp dealers using the advertising columns to any extent who cannot be relied upon to do as they agree, and consequently few complaints are entered against our own dealers, much to the credit of the large body of men in this country who make it their business to sell stamps to collectors.

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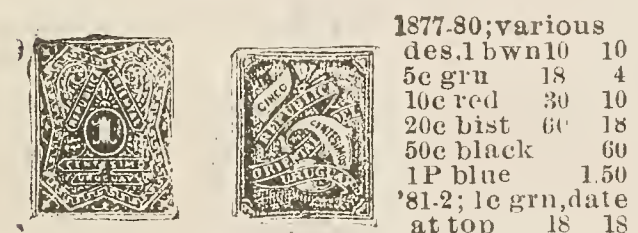
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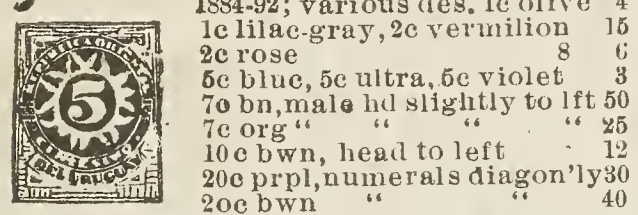
First column of prices is for unused, 2nd for used stamps. When two or more stamps are URUGUAY, Con. [listed on one line, the price to the right is for each stamp.



1877-80; various des. 1 bwn 10 10
5c grn 18 4
10c red 30 10
20c bist 60 18
50c black 60
1P blue 1.50
'81-2; 1c grn, date at top 18 18



1883; various des. 1c grn 12 15
2c red 15 25
5c blue, male head slightly to left 50 35
10 bn, male head facing rt. 75 75
1883; surcharged



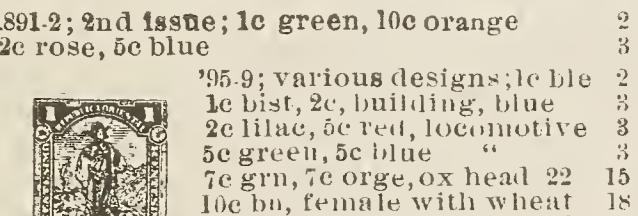
"Provisorio" 5c green, 1887 issue 35 35
1 on 10 rd, same iss. 10 15 | 2 ros, '82 issue 1.00
1884; very small head in center in diamond, numeral in 4 corners; 5c blue 25 12



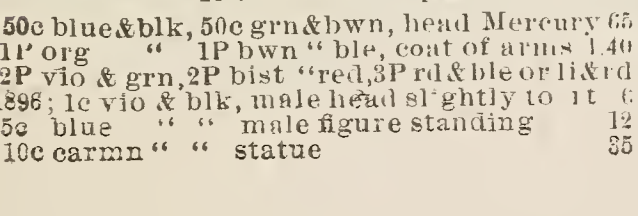
1884-92; various des. 1c olive 4
1c lilac, gray, 2c vermilion 15
2c rose 8 6
5c blue, 5c ultra, 5c violet 3
7c bn, male hd slightly to left 25
7c org 12
10c bwn, head to left 12
20c prpl, numerals diagonally 40
25c vi, numbers diagonally both sides, low 75
25c vermilion 66
Surchgd Provisorio; 1c green 10 12
1c on 20 orge 35 | 5c on 7c bwn 15 10
5c vio, sur in blk 25 | 5c vio, sur red 10 7
1887; 10c prpl, numeral in center in circle 1.00
10c vio, numerals rt and lft sides near center also at bottom under Uruguay 25 10



1889-1901; various designs, 1c green 4 3
1c blue 3 5c blue, 5c rose 3 3
2c rose 4 7c bwn, numeral 15
2c red & orange 3 in center & corners 15
7c carmine, 20 org (numeral in center), 20 blue 25
7c grn, 20 bwn, 25 bwn (female figr stand'g) 35
10 gn or org, numerals at r & lft at bottom 10
1P lilac, numerals at top corners and top 1.25
25c vermilion 2.00 50c carmine 85 85
50c ble, Mercury 1.00 1P green 1.25
50c lilac 1.50 1.35 1P blue, 2P, 3P
1898-99; same sur. Provisional and new value.
1c on 1c blue, on 1c bist, on 1c vio, on 2c ble 5
1c on 5c ble, unused, 25c. 1c on 7c green 20



1891-2; 2nd issue; 1c green, 10c orange 2 2
2c rose, 5c blue 2 2



1895-9; various designs; 1c ble 2
1c bist, 2c, building, blue 2
2c lilac, 5c red, locomotive 3
5c green, 5c blue 3
7c grn, 7c orge, ox head 22 15
10c bn, female with wheat 18
10c rd or lilc, angel on globe 12
20gn & blk, ship, 25bn & blk, fem 140
20 vi 25puk "fem 1c 25



50c blue & blk, 50c grn & bwn, head Mercury 65
1P org 1P bwn "ble, coat of arms 1.40
2P vio & grn, 2P bist "red, 3P rd & ble or li & rd
1896; 1c vio & blk, male head slightly to lft 6
5c blue "male figure standing 12
10c carmin "statue 35

Surchd "Provisorio, 1897." Price, the same.



1899-1901; various designs; 1c green 3 3
5m purple or rose, female head to left 5 5
5m orange or blue, statue 3
2c bn-red 3 7c orange, fruit 15
5c blue 2 10c lilc, female & sheep 10



1889-1901; various designs; 1c green 3 3
5m purple or rose, female head to left 5 5
5m orange or blue, statue 3
2c bn-red 3 7c orange, fruit 15
5c blue 2 10c lilc, female & sheep 10

1889-1901; various designs; 1c green 3 3
5m purple or rose, female head to left 5 5
5m orange or blue, statue 3
2c bn-red 3 7c orange, fruit 15
5c blue 2 10c lilc, female & sheep 10

1889-1901; various designs; 1c green 3 3
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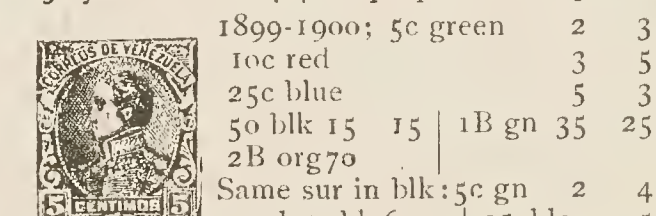
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5c org, unud 3c. 10 ble, unud 5c: 25 vio 10
1896: oblong; map in center; 5c grn 3 5
10c blue 5 8 | 50c red 10 25
25c yellow 6 7 | 1B purple 25



1899-1900; 5c green 2 3
10c red 3 5
25c blue 5 3
50 blk 15 15 | 1B gn 35 25
2B org 70
Same sur in blk: 5c gn 2 4
10 rd, 50 bk 6 | 25 ble 5

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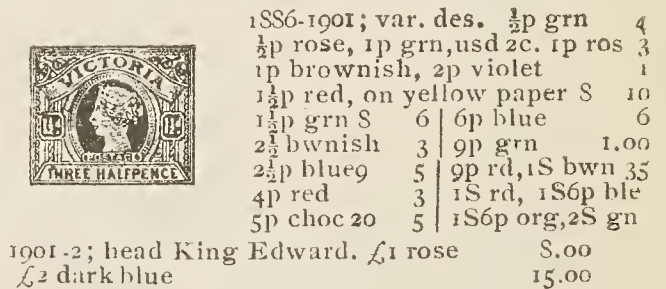
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1p brownish, 2p violet 10
1p red, on yellow paper 8 10
1p grn 8 6 | 6p blue 6
2p bwnish 3 | 9p grn 1.00
2p blue 5 | 9p rd, 1S bwn 35
4p red 3 | 1S rd, 1S6p ble
5p choc 20 5 | 1S6p org, 2S gn

1901-2; head King Edward. 1 rose 5.00
2 dark blue 15.00

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Paint Made From Mummies.

One of the most curious of the many paints used by artists in portrait painting is one of a rich brown known as "mummy," which is actually made from the bones of Egyptian mummies ground up with the bitumen with which the ancient Egyptians embalmed their dead. The paint has been in use for more than fifty years in England and in this country for more than thirty years, according to one of the managers of a prominent paint company. As the artist buys it in tubes ready for use it is not expensive, costing only about as much as ordinary white paint. By weight, however, it is fairly expensive, for it costs between \$4 and \$5 a pound as against 20 cents for the white.

A Gun Without Recoil.

General Joseph E. Wheeler has been at Fort Harbuck, Sandy Hook, making arrangements for the testing of a new gun by the government authorities. The gun is the invention of a Cleveland man and is said to be absolutely without recoil. Several private tests have been made with it, all of which, it is said, have been most successful. The recoil in this gun is taken up at the muzzle instead of at the breech, as in the guns now in use.

Noah Had No Naval Committee.

In one of the Washington departments three officials the other day were talking about President Roosevelt.

"He has always been strenuous," one said. "He has always been a doer, impatient of delay, a foe of dallying. I remember once when he was assistant secretary of the navy some measure or other was in discussion, and he desired to push this measure through; but, as so often happens, there was postponement, there was red tape.

"He arose suddenly one afternoon. The session he was attending had lasted an hour, and nothing whatever had been done.

"Gentlemen," he said, "if the ark had been referred to a committee on naval affairs like this it's my opinion that it wouldn't have been built yet!"—New York Tribune.

A Tenor of Wit.

"Tenors," says Mr. Floersheim in the Musical Courier, "are not usually renowned for wit. There are exceptions, however, and one of them seems to be the Vienna tenor Slezak, who must be gifted with an epigrammatic style particularly well adapted for the composing of epigrams. One of the Berlin theatrical agents recently sent him a wire with an offer for a few appearances in Berlin at a very low remuneration. The telegram said: 'Offer you two nights, Berlin Royal Opera. "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," honorarium 600 marks (about \$142)! Honorary affair.' Whereupon the tenor used the blank from the prepaid answer by filling it out with the short reply: 'Honorary affair secondary affair, money affair principal affair. Slezak.'"

Indiana Springs Magnetize Steel.

M. O. Leighton, hydro economic expert of the United States geological survey, has recently investigated three waters in Indiana and has found them to be magnetic, imparting magnetic power to needles, knife blades, etc. This controverts the majority of chemists and engineers, who are always skeptical on this subject. One of these

waters is at Castersburg Springs, Hendricks county; another is derived from a driven well at Lebanon, while the third is from a driven well at Fort Wayne.

Raising Silkworms In Chicago.

Silk dresses are in sight for all Chicago girls who want them. The experiment of raising silkworms, instituted in May by Albert Labarthe, has proved a practical success. Already many thousand yards of genuine Chicago silk have been reeled off the cocoons by Mr. Labarthe. He will send the remaining cocoons to the agricultural department at Washington, which supplied him with eggs, for an official test of the quality of the silk.

Going, Going, Gone.



Mrs. Uptowne—You know the piano in the next flat? Well, it has gone today.

Uptowne—What of it? Hasn't it been going every day for the last two years?—Baltimore News.

Still Uncertain.

"How much does your automobile weigh?" she asked.

"I don't know. I haven't run over anybody yet, so I don't know whether it would flatten a man out or not."—Chicago Record Herald.

Everything In Its Place.

"I don't like flies, nohow," said the boarder who never taught in a school.

"What?" exclaimed the man next to him. "Don't you like 'em in currant cake?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Glad of It.

The Benedict—Don't you bachelors get awfully lonesome at times?

The Bachelor—Yes, thank heaven, we do.—Smart Set.

Misplaced Energy.

There's lots o' slights that we've got to bear

And lots of injustice too.
But quarrels, they take a heap o' care
Before you have seen 'em through.
An' there's honest work if you'll look about

At home and in every clime.
It's a great temptation to fight things out.

But, fellers, we ain't got time.

There's comfort slight in the word of spite
That's hurled from an angry tongue.
An' perhaps there's joy in a tyrant's might

Our brethren weak among.
But the whole world sometimes has to wait

Because of some selfish crime.
An' fightin's bad among small and great
'Cause, fellers, we ain't got time.

—Washington Star.

Quaker City Uses Most Fireworks.

Philadelphia uses more fireworks than any other city. New York comes next, then Chicago and next St. Louis.

10 CENT SETS

5 Hawaii	12 France 1900
5 Hayti	10 Gr. Britain, King h.
7 Costa Rica	10 Porto Rico unused
20 Russia	10 France Cols. "
30 Sweden	30 Spain

I. L. NEWTON

375 Manchester St., Manchester, N. H.

10c BUYS

30 var. Austria	15 var. Neth'lands
35 " Belgium	12 " New Zealand
20 " Canada	12 var. N. S. Wales
10 " Chili or Argt'n	10 " Queensland
35 " Cuba	10 " Russia
35 " Germany	12 " Japan
30 " Italy	30 " Sweden
12 " Jamaica	20 " Switzerland
35 " France	7 " W. Australia
15 " Hungary	15 " Victoria

1000 well-mixed Foreign stamps 13c

50 va. Cuba, Pto Rico, Philippines & Hawaii	25
200 var Foreign	35
100 var U. S.	20
500 Foreign	75
North Borneo 1893, 1c to 24c	50
Labuan 1894, 12, 18, 24c	20
Zanzibar 1896, 9 varieties, 1/2a to 8a	75
Nicaragua 1890, official, complete	25
1000 No. 1 large peelable hinges	12

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12 Different Stamps Address
All in good condition M. TAUSIG
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for only 5 cents. NEW YORK, N. Y.

20 Unused Foreign Stamps 10 cts

These are all genuine and the cat. value is 50 cts. Ask for stamps and sets on approval. T. S. HARDY, Oakland, Calif.

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just issued sent on application to
★ STAMP DEALERS ONLY. Apply to—
★ Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., 411 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.
★

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Cat. value \$2.50 for 45c
Mounted on sheets M. TAUSIG
20 East 111th Street. New York, N. Y.

10c LOOK 10c

1000 stamps, U. S. and foreign, and one stamp catalogued at twenty-five cents, all for one dime
1 Stamps on approval at 60% disc't

Nashua Stamp Company

136 Tolles St., Nashua, N. H.

STAMPS on approval to responsible parties. Telegraph instrument to largest purchaser before Nov. 1. A sheet of stamps free to those enclosing stamp. LaBelle Stamp Company, Box 422, La Belle, Mo.

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Mention where you saw this advertisement.
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Box 45 Huntington, Ind.

25 VARIETIES

Old CIVIL WAR REVENUES 17c

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2 different beautiful new stamps (elephant's heads) from Benadir free to any collector sending names and addresses of several other collectors and 2 cents postage.

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3 large Niagara " Cents
1000 Faultless Hinges, best
U. S. Tel. 183 alone cat. 30c
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free from paper, not heavily cancelled or torn and pay cash as follows per 100: 1c 20 cts., 2c 8 cts., 3c \$1.30, 5c \$1.75, 10c \$1.85. Any quantity taken in good condition. Also U. S. want lists of Rev. Post and Dpts. filled cheap. Frank B. Kirby 227 Arnold St. NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

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100 different stamps, 1000 hinges, 1 perforation gauge, all for 12c. FREE 2 Guatemala Jubilee, bands, catalogue value 30c, for names of 2 collectors and 2c postage.

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30 Sweden stamps all diff. 10

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50 app. sheet return blanks 10c 100 20c
10 blank approval books 15c 100 90c
10 sets Costa Rica 1892, 1-20c, cat. 14c, 25c
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100 \$1 and \$2 green " " 50c
10 \$1 red revenues 10c 100 50c

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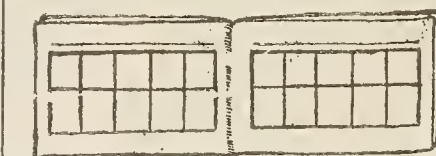
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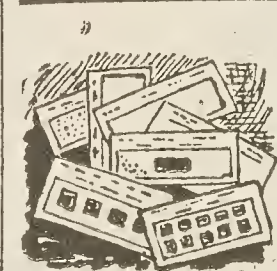


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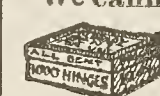
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